THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

A SPLIT IMMINENT.

THE SOUTHERN PLOT.

Northern and Southern Democracy.

TWO CANDIDATES TO BE PUT IN THE FIELD.

THE HOUSE TO DECIDE.

The Secate to Elect the Vice-President.

Mr. BIGLER'S NEW PLATFORM.

PERSONAL COLLISIONS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y Tribune

CHARLESTON, April 28, 1860. A split in the Convention to now regarded as in evitable, as the pla form will be rejected by a decided vote, and the South will not compromise on less. Yappev and others claim that they have already conceded more than was intended. The States intending to withdraw are Alabama, Missis sippi, Fiorica, Georgia, and South Carol na The Douglas men contend that port ons of these delegations will remain, tous unpairing toe moral force of the secession; but they have not considered that when a sectional atam sede begins, it will probably extend beyond their control. This movement is to be made on calculation, with a view of running Douglas North, and probably Davis South, throwing the election into the House, and, failing to carry this out, the Soutcern States which are fied will endeavor to devolve tue election of Vice-President

That portion of the 8 with in the Convention which favors disunion will readily join, though not connected with the schools. Word urges this name upon Southern delegations before departure.

on the Senute, and thus carry off the prize.

The depth of Southern feeling has not yet ap peared on the surface of the proceedings of the Convention at all, but will be exhibited when the explos on occurs.

Mr. B gier to-day sprung a new platform on the Convention, combining part of Beyard's and part of the minority report, with the following resolution

"Resolved, That the Democratin party statis pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to maintain the conestational rights of property of every species, and to enforce all the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto."

The Convention has refused to instruct the Committee, so that all platforms go back to them, and two plans will be reported, the majority probably embodying Mr. Bigler's resolution, and perhaps

The Douglas men were taken by surprice at Mr. Bigler's movements to recommit, which only prevailed by one majority.

CHARLESTON, April 29, 1860.

The crisis is fast approaching, both sides being worried and anxious for a close of the contest. The debate was terminated by consent yesterday, after several representative men had been fairly

Mr. Bigler's movement to recommit all resolufions, previously reported, was sprang without notice or conference and mainly because Hendrick B. Wright and voted against the majority platform in Committee in opposition to the opinion of a majornty of the Pennsylvania delegation. Faat recommitment, though carried by a majority of one, is claimed on one side as a test of the relative strength of parties in the Convention. But this is senied by the Daughas men, who assume to name votes which will be gained when the final struggle comes. That will be the turning point of the whole controversy, and will be watched with deep irterest. Each party is equally confident of succe and nothing but the record will determine the re-

When the platform was first reported, the Douglas men boldly claimed at least 170 votes against it. They were mineteen short of that count in full Convention yesterday, and yet it is regarded as more odious than the other by the Douglas lenders. Tois evidence of weakness on the test of principle proved conclusively that their strength had been exaggerated.

The Southern side, however, also exhibited signs of distrust as to the result, by their folloustering against a decisive vote through several hours last night; but they finally troumphed, with the understanding that the test should be made to-morrow.

In several votes, the aggregate of the Convention has not been cast, and the absentees were mainly

Southerr. The Convention sat over ten boars yesterday, and

the confusion last night exceeded anything witnessed in Congress. Gen Costing restored order only by threatening to leave the chair. The South was determined a vote should not be taken, and succeeded. Mosions to adjourn sine die were made from that side, thus incleasing the temper in extreme delegations.

The last platform was reported by 17 to 16 on the first vote, Oregon and California voting with the South. The minority divided into two parts; 12 for the platform reported by Mr. Samuels, and 4 for the Cincinnati p atform by Mr. Butler.

Gen. Cushing wal speak to-morrow for the Southern platform. There has been a quiet movement from the beginning to start him as a candidate at the convenient moment, but the prejudice against Massachusetts multates against it seriously.

Collector Baker of Parlad-lphia and Hendrick B Wright had a collision yesterday, resulting from the action of the latter in the Platform Committee. Mr. Baker charged Wright with betraying his trust, at which blows followed, when mutual friends interfered. Though the Douglas interest is in the minerity of that delegation, they succeeded in getting a representation in the Committee on Organ-

ization and Platform by pledges yet unredeemed. If the platform of the majority should be defeated to-merrow, and the Southern States retire, as is proposed, Mosses. Winston of Alabama Gaulden of Georgia, and a few others, are expected to remain in the Convention and vote for their States, as Mr. Commander did for South Carolina in 1844.

> From The Boston Transit. CHARLESTON, April 28, 1860.

Two members of the Obio delegation had a fight at the Mills House, and threw plates at each other. One then drew a pistol, when the other clinched him. Their friends separated them.

Col. Craig of Missouri and Langmore of The St. Louis Republican also had a rough and tumble fight at the Mills House, which is to be settled by a duel on their return bome.

It is thought the programme of the Fire Eaters is to run a separate candidate, and endeavor to throw the Republican President and Congress.

election into the House, where the South, with two Northern States, can control it.

REGELAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS. CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 28, 1860.

The Convention met at en o'clock. ber. Woffet of Virginia, and Josiah Raudall, both laimed the floor, which was given to Mr Bigler of Pennsylvania. He proceeded to address the Convention in favor of resourching their differences, and proevery union and barmeny, and preserving the integ-

rity of the Democratic party.

Be was interrupted by Mr. Bishop of Connecticut. who claimed the floor, on the ground that he moved the previous question at the time of adjournment last

The Chair decided that the motion for the previous question last night was not seconded, and therefore Mr. Sigle, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Bigler then introduced the Bayard resolutions hoping that they may be the means of conciliation. He moved, as a mesns of testing the sense of the Convention, that they be referred back to the committee, with marrictions to report the Bayard resolutions to the Convention in one hour.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, denounced the motion as nt of order.

Half an hour was then spent in discussing points of

The Chair decided Mr. Bigler in order, who demanded the previous question.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the motion be laid on

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the motion would not carry the whole subject, resolutions

no all, with it. Mr. S uart of Michigan objected to the inquiry, sayng, we will escerted that when the vote is taken. After further decase, the Chair stated that the motion to lay on the table the previous question carries with it

the several Platfirms Mr. Montgomery then withdrew the motion to lay on

Mr. Miles of Maryland wanted to know what would be the effect of the previous question. Representing the principal slave district of Maryland, he wanted th opportunity to reply to the remarks made here by his cobeague (Mr. Johnson), whom he charged with misrepresenting his coas itments at home, and studifying his own previously expressed opinions.

Cries of the "Previous question," and it was seended at 11 o'cl e c.

Florida demanded a vote by States, amid great ex-

citement throughout the hall. Here the minority of the Georgia delegation read a esolution of the Georgia Convention, r-questingbut, they contended, not instructing -their delegates to

vote as a unit. Without any decision on the point, the vote was proceeded with, resulting as follows: Ayes 303, nay l (from Marviane). So the main question was ordered. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Bigler, to recommit the whole subject to the Com-

The Bayard resolutions are as follows:

First: Affirming the Cincinnati platform. Second: That all citizens have a right to settle in the Territories without their rights of person or property being impaired, either by Congressional or Transport for the congressional or

rinoral legislation.

Third: That the Democratic party stands pledged There d: That the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to maintain all constitutional rights of property, of whatever kind, in the Territories, and to enforce the decisions of the Sapreme Court in reference thereto.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh resolutions are the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth of these reported by the majority.

The vote was announced as follows, amid great excitement: Year, 152; nays, 151. So the mo

The nave wers: Maine, 5; New-Hampehire, 5; Ver-The nays were: Maine, 5; New-Hampehire, 5; Vermont, 5; M. seachnette, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Concentrat, 41; New-York, 35; New-Hersey, 3; Pennsylvanis, 11; Maryland, 22; Virginta, 1; Missouri, 4; Tennessee, 1; Omo, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michegar, 6; W. sonein, 5; Iowa, 4; Michesota, 3. All the balance (152) were in the affirmative.

The minority is claimed as the first test of Douglas's strength, while the platform, which will probably be acopted by one majority, is Anti-Squatter Sovereignty, on which Mr. Don, iss cannot stand.

The President decided that the vote did not carry the instructions to report within an hour, and that the vote would now reair on this part of Mr. Bigier smootion.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan moved that a vote be taken

a sach of the resolutions. [Sensation.] Nearly an hour more was spent in discussing ques-

tions of order, Senator Bayard in the mean time endeavering to allay the excitement. At 121 the President decided that the motion to lay r of Mr. Bigler's proposition on the t

was in order. If it is laid on the table, the tures platorms, without instructions as to matter or time, will go to the Committee, with Mr. Bigler's propositions. When Georgia was called, the minori y of the dalega-

tion protested against the vote of the Sorte being given as a pair, on the ground that they were requested, not instructed, to vote se a unit. A cebate on this point ensued, which checked the prog

ress of the vote, and as 14 o'clock the President deended that the request was equivalent to an instruction, and that Georgia must vote as a unit, being a loss of two Donelas votes.

The vote was then announced as follows: Ayes, 242; Nays, 47. So the platforms are all referred back to the Commutee, without instructions.

A motion next came up to instruct the Committee to eport at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Phillips of Pennsylvania moved to adjourn to t

A Georgia Delegata moved to adjourn to 10 o'clock Monday morning. The motions were, however, withdrawn, and the

uestion recurred on the motion to instruct the Com midee to report at 4 o'clock, which was adopted, and at a quarter of 2 the Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassemb ed at 4 p. m. The Committee on Platform said they would not be

eady to report until 51 o'clock. Mr. Avery of North Carolina reported from the maority of the Committee, and in doing so urged upon he De exates of the Northern States to recoilest that the s'aves who now grow cotton in Alabams, Missis sippi, and Georgia are the children of slaves who were rmerly slaves in their own States.

The report of the majority is a combination of those of Messrs. Bayard of Delaware, Cochrane of New-York, and Bigler of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Samuels of Iowa presented the minority report, eschewing Congressional intervention, and declaring that whether Congress or the Territorial Legislature have the power to intervene depends upon the decision of the Supreme Cours of toe United States, which de ision they pledge the Democratic party to sustain and bide by. He proceeded at some length to address Southern members, appealing to them not to persist in demancing an abstraction that will drive one-half of the Democracy of the North into the arms of the Black Reuntlicans. His speech was a powerful, earnest, and effective appeal, free from all bitterness, and was listened to with the most marked interest and attention by the Southern members.

When Mr. Samuels had concluded, Mr. Buder Massachusetts presented another minority report, signed by Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusette, and Iqcans, consisting of the Cincinn at platform, pure and simple, which he offered as a substitute for both the najority and minority reports.

Mr. Stephens of Oregon then obtained the floor, amid s stroggle of a hundred contestants, and proceeded to give his reasons for sustaining the report of the majority. ole nd J. Brent of Maryland took the ground that almongh he was opposed to Squatter Sovereignty, he must still, as a matter of policy, sustain the position of ton-intervention. Four years ago the South demanded the principle of non-intervention, and why do the; now cone here and demand this surrender of principle? He cautioned them upon the result of their extreme views. They could lead to nothing but the election of a Black

Mr. Burrows of A kames followed in a speech the Southern side of the question, comme m notes to 8 o'c ock. He maintained that the South had upt eld the Democratic party from the beginning of the Government to the present day; that the Sava had been foremost in fighting the battles of the councry, and that, in fact, the D-mediatic party owes erecything to the South. The South has extended the boundar es of the country, and has furnished the means at all times or paying the cebts of the country. His remarks were or the most violent and inflammatory character, and smid the impatience to come to a vote, the noise, confusion, e'spring and stamping was so great that he tinued, despite the poise, to speak at the hight of his voice. He considered the Northern Democrats as worse than the Brack Republicans. He did not care whether the Black Republicans whipped them, or they whipped the Buck Republicans. Of the two, he cousicered the Black Repub icans as the most open and manly foe of the South. As to Douglas, he would not on pert bim, even if he was nominated. He con idered him as great an enemy to the South as the traitor

Mr. Claiberre of Arkarsas obtained the floor, and said that he had intended to address the Convention tonight, but he bad now come to the conclusion tout this debate was causing a wider breach instead of produc ing harmony. If continued it will inevitably result in the disruption of the Convention. He therefore called the previous question.

Mr. Jackson of Georgia moved an adjournment. Ohio demanded that the vote on adjournment be taken by States, which resulted as follows: Ayes, 97;

The Douglas men voted against the adjournment, and the opponents of Douglas in favor of it.

Mr. Jackson of Georgia asked a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution. The proposition was received with shouts of appro-

bation, indicating a bitterness of feeling unprecedented. The previous question was then ordered by acclama-

Another motion was made to adjourn and a vote by States cemended. Motion lost-Yeas 139, Nays 169.

Mr Lawrence of Louisians inquired whether a motion to actourn sine die would be in order? The President decided the motion not in order at that

Mr. Seward of Georgia moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the previous question.

Mr. Cochrane of New-York contended that the motion was out of order and contrary to parliamentry The President decided the motion out or order.

Mr. Jackson of Georgia moved to lay all the resolu tions and platforms on the table. Mr. Soul bury of Delaware, moved that the Conven-

tion adiourn.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan conteded that no business bad transpired since the previous motion to adjourn, and hence that the present one was out of order. Mr. Jackson renewed his motion to lay the whole

subject on the table. A vote was taken on the motion, and it was lost by Yeas 204, Nays 2824.

The year consisted of Georgia, 8; Florida, 3; Musea chuserts, 41.

Mr. Gittings of Maryland moved an adjournment amid none and confusion that would have drowned the voice of a 24-pounder.

A vote by States was ordered upon the motion, and it was lost by Yess 126, Nays 178.

Mr Guting then moved a recess for one hour. Mr. Jackson moved to recommit ad the reports again.

Bo h metions were proportized out of order. Mr. Lawrence of Louisiana moved a call of the roll. The President decided a call of the house out of or der after the previous question bad been ordered.

Mr. Lawrence appealed from the decision of the Chair, but finally withdrew his appeal. A scene of disorder here ensued that was almost

Mr. Buder of Massachusetts said his side was willing o sejourn as roon as the main question was adopted. Mr. Bigler endeavored to make a proposition but

was called down. The President said that if this contest and uproac commued, he would feel bound, in day to himself and it o Convention, to leave the chair, as it was payer-

cally impossible for him to take part in such a struggle Mr. Hunter of Louisiana hoped his friends would

sature to ordering the main question. Mr. Owens of Florids, as a Southern man, hoped that this contest would cease. Nor hern gentleme have fairly met us in argument, and why should we refuse to meet the issue manfully. (Cheera.)

The Percent put the question, "Shall the main question be now put? A vote by States was demanded, amid the greates

confusion. Cries of "No!" "No!" Capt. Isaiah Ryacers contended that it was a tucit agreement to adjourn, and declared that it must be cone. He would not consent to taking advantage of

the min rity, as that would be cheating, gentlemen, if Here another scene of the greatest excitement ensued A hundred voices were addressing the Chair at one and the same time, all shouting at the top of their

voices. Mr. Stuart of Michigan said the majority would consent to adjourn if he was allowed to make a m stou to reconsider and lay the motion to adjourn on the

The mot'on was put and carried, and at 10 p. m. the Consention adjourned ust I 10 a. m. on Monday.

THE PLATFORMS REPORTED BY THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON

RESOLUTIONS.
CHARLESTON, April 28-Midnight. THE MAJORITY REPORT. The following is the majority report:

The following is the majority report:

Resolved. That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnate be affirmed, with the following exchanitory resolutions:

First: That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to eithe with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congress.

or preparity, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second: That is is the duty of the Federal Gove.

ment, in all the departments, to protect the rights of ment, in all the departments, to protect the rights of else its and property in the Territories, and whereever else its constructional authority extends. Third: That when the settlers in a Territory, having an asequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sover guty commences, and being con-summated by their admission into the Union, they stand on an equality with the people of other States

stand on an equality with the people of other Sales, and a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prombits or recognize the institution of Slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Caba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the enriest practicable moment.

Revolved, Teat the enactmen's of State Legislatures.

Resolved, Fourties enactments of State Legislatures to cofest the faithful execution of the Fuguite Stave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Besoived, Test the Democracy of the United States recent ze it es the imperative duty of the Government

to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at tome or in foreign lands, to the same exas its bative-born citizens.

**Referent of the greatest necessities of the age in a political, commercial, poetal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts: therefore, be it

Resolved. That the National D-mocratic party do

hereby pledge themseives to use every means in their power to recure the psesage of some bill, to the extent of their constitutional authority by Congress, for the construction of a Pseine Railroad from the Messissippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practice

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention serembled, bereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions ananimously adopted and declared

The report of the minority is as follows

applied to the same subject matter, and we recommend as our only further resolutions the following:

That in-samely as offi-rences of optoion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and dates of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories,

Resolved, That he Democratic party will abide by the ceession of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.

Resolved, That it is the cuty of the United States after a small state of the court of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.

Resolved, That it is the cuty of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.

born.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Parelle States, and the Democratic carry please such constitutional enactment as will insure the construction of a ratifood to the Partic coast at the earliest pract

of s failtoad to the Patine coast at the earliest place.

Sendred That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be bot otable to curreless and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the emet ments of State Le sidutures to certal the faithful execution of the Faguire Stave Lew, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constantion, and revolutionary in their effect.

Fire in Rochester.

A fre this morning des royed the flouring mill owned and run by Main & Chapman, insured for \$6,600 which will nearly cover too loss on the building; less on stock, \$4,000 to \$6,000; insured \$2,000. W. W. Cart's mill, acjoining, was not much lejured by fire, but the stock was injured by water a few handeld deliars. The cause of the fire is tuknown.

FROM MEXICO.

We have files of Medican papers to April 15. The war of arms seems to have been succeeded by a war of words, quie as hells contested. The Diario de Assiss, Miranob's orgen at the capital says that although the results of the campaign of Vera Cruz have not respended to the wishes of the nation yet the dems-Logy, as it calls the Constitut onal Government, nave met wist grave and more than counterpalancing tosses on the frontier. Videntri has deserted Juarez; the principal towas of Tamautipas have tatlen. Durango is in the hands of the party of order; it has been tol lewed by Chihaatus, and Lozada has marched in t is uph through Sinales, where he has been natled as a benefactor. The lack of success in one corner of the country is thus more than counterbalanced by the superior advantages gained in the most flourishing part of the nation.

To these assertions Le Trait d'Union, of Vera Cruz repries that at fast accounts Vidaorri was proparing to attack the reactionists with 3,000 men; that the towns of Temanlipas, referred to, Gindad, Victoria, and Maja moras, have not declared for Miramon; it acknowl edges that Du ango has been gained by Miramin, but soys that it was in F. breary, long before the comneacement of the Vera Cruz campaign; and it declares that so far from Lozada being halled as a benefactor in Smales, be burned one town, leaving 3,000 mhabitants houseless, and then made as oad a fiasco before Mazza lan as Miramon did before Vera Cruz; in fact, that he has gained the name of the Tiger of Alica. In Vera Cruz the inhabi ants are slowly recovering from the siege. The injury to the gas works has been repaired, and it to ogain in use, and Junez has published a decree giving an indemnity out of the property of the Church to those who have lost by the bombardment In the City of Mexico taxes have been raised more than 120 P cent. M. Lanbarede, a correspondent of the Revue ass Races Latines, secured from his position to become the histomographer of Miramon's Expedition to Vers Croz, complains that he cannot get his pay. Indeed it is said that Muramon drew on Jecker for \$50,000 during his retreat, and got but \$10,000. The Constitutionalists complain that Mirsmon plundered the towns along the road on he way back to Mexico. He entered the city on the 7th of April, smid the ringing of belts and the firing of cappen, and on the 9th a Te Denm was sur g, probably because the expedition turned out no worse. The Constitutionalists amuse themselves by remarking that the metto " God and Laberty," which used to be appended to all official documents, and which was changed by Muanon to God and Law, has been changed oack egain, though it is now in some instances printed God at a L , which may mean either; or, they meliciously acd, God and Lucifer. Gen. Ramirez, of the Reaction sts, after a slight success over the Constitutionalists entered Z scate.as, and finding that the citizens had piaced their valuables in the consulates for security, attacked and robbed them. The Consuls, French, legish, and Spatish, have protested. The Constitumonalists have taken Jalisco, and Carbajel, with the forces of Zacatecas, Tamoulipas, Agusscationtes and San Luis, has marched on San Luis, now in the hands of the Causeb party. He has abundant munitions of war and artiflers, and the forces of Nueva-Leon will ascist in the expedition.

THE SLAVE RESCUE AT TROY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Charles Nal'e, late of Sand Lake, and for thre

weeks just in the service of Mr. Gubert of Troy, has

just been rescued from the clutches of a United State

TROY, N. Y., April 27, 1860.

Marshal. He is a light mulatto of some twenty-eight years, and in his veins runs, no doubt, the blood of many F. F. V's. This accounts for his manly bearing and undaunted spirit. At his master's home in Virginia he was married and had three chi dren. These and his wife were freed in 1858, and went to Pennsylvanis. In October of that year Chatles concluded to value. In October of that year Chailes concluded to seek his wife, and left his kind master for that purpose. He was pursued at that time in vain, and took up his residence at Sanc Luke, about twelve miles from here. There he was seen, I am credibly informed, by one H. F. Averdiffermerry of the Tombs, on a charge, I toink, of perjury; and since reporter and attaché of The Budget, the Democratic organ here. Mr. A immediately set i information to Chailey's mourning friends in Virginia and they sent a depute son here who found him this afternoon and took him before Mr. Miles Beach, who hids the respons ble and honored office of United States Commissioner. Mr. Beach and his father, Wm. A. Beach, esq., quietly listened to the affi favite of the deputation, read a description of Charley's person certified in Virginia, and immediately delivered tim, with the usual certificate, to the c simunts. The "boy" had no attories; Mr. Beach says he did not sak for one, and he aid not suggest it, for fear the matter would be come too public for confort. By this time, however a cre with of about three thousand had gathered around the doors—many of our most excel ent colored cit zens among them. These, being excluded from the room, occupied themselves in awearing that Charley should make taker, and arranging a recour. A leading Republican latery re hearing of the case, prosured a nabeas corpus, reinitable immediately before Judge Gould, whose office is a square and a half from Mr. Bench's. So the Marshall and claimants started with Charley; but were unmediately surrounded, and after a half hour of shuffling and wrestling, succeeded in braging him to the middle of Congress street before the Judge's effice. But the attempt to extemporize a cut on his steps did not succeed. The crowd organized, and "turked" the party, Marshall, and all down to the river. There two strong blacks seized Charley, zed, and "surhed" the party, Marshal, and all down nzed, and "nuched" the party, Marshal, and all down to the river. There two strong blacks seized Chartey, mother linked arms with them, and 10 on, forming a strong rope of men; others knocked the officers away and held them back; and the rope drew the boy to the bank where he was placed in a boat and instantly rowed across. Then ensued a scene of confusion. Too officers crossed by steam-ferry, organized Paids Grattan, postmasser of West Troy, and Brown and Becker, constables, into a police force, armed with pistole; and again arrested Charley and brought him into the police effice of that village. But one success had already fred at a meeting prayed over by Christian again arrested Charley and brought him into the police of that village. But one success had already fired the blacks, and they had learned that the sympathy of the community was with them. So they stormed the office, and after a pretry severe fight, in which tea or we've piete shots and thousands of stones were fired, carried tim off to a piace of safety. Grattan wounded an uroffending man very severely in the hat, but no one clae was harmed; except scratched faces and bloody noces. The fastest horse in West Troy was taken, two determined men, heavily armed, accompunied him, and Charley is now far on his way to the Shaker settlement, from which he will be duly forwarded to night on the usual route. A party has followed, but they do not know the way, and are not likely to catch him. Charley has shown himself every inch a man, and can never be a slave more.

The incident has developed a more intense Anti-Slavery spuit here than was ever known before. The

constables above-named cont during the moles to the arrenal, where the Unit of States ar iflery were paradiag, for their aid; but the l'enterant commanding, I am is formed, suggested in answer, that they were not our

Correspondence of The H. Y. Tribune TROY, & Y., April 27, 1860.

I harles Nalle, Mr. Gilbert's coachman, was arrested to sy at 12] o'clock by a Deputy Marshal, Holmes, who is also an employé in the Post Office, and two Virg riene, through the action of a fellow, as informer, named H. F Averill, who was formerly a resident of 8-noishe, and a few months ago connec ed with the publication of The Troy Sudget -a very appropriate eptere for him! Tots fellow it appears, has oeen for spiere for him! Tots fellow, it appears, has been for some time very diligent in his inquiries, as agent of the claimant, to faster upon Charles Naffe. He was on a harryard seer the proof Naffe half an hour before the history ing process, digging through the alleys where he best belongs, so that he might spring the true for his game, and thus accure a reward for his lofancy But may God belp him if he shallever again be caught under this position of the blue firman ant of fraedom! whether in the stable alleys of Mr. Gilbert, or the slums of the Hudget affec. For, a feeling anxed with heart, soul, sympathies, physical and moral courage, both among men and women, pacquiary and time-saving sacrifices, lond denunc atlong, and exacy demonstration to calculated to elevate and adorn human character, was this day exhibited, such as the Trojaus may well be proud of in contradictionton to the bloated excescences of boasted Democracy, that is sown like

well be proud of in contradistinction to the bloated excrescences of boasted Democracy, that is sown the poison one weeds, and revels in majori ise throughout the heantiful wasks and dwell may et this city.

This map was hand-cuffed and literally dragged to the effice of Mr. M lee Beech, a Fugitive Slave Law Commissioner. The two Virginians channed the man to be their property. The father of the Slavery Commissioner acted as counsel for the claumed the man to be their property. The father of the Slavery Commissioner acted as counsel for the claumet. (Toey were having a good time of it.) And thus, exceedy and privately, a certificate and demont were made out by the Court. At this point of time a colored man, Herry, was soviced of the case. The and of the Meetr. Towned was obtained, and while Mr. Towned at three o'clock, was preparing the documents, upon his own presentation, preliminary to a mente, upon his own presentation, preliminary to a halcas corpus, the claimant, with his ruffians, and a man named friman, the Post Master, and two or three constables, were seeking an escape from the ballding with it eal eged fuglive.

Nalle had no coursel, was not advised of his right to

course, por a freed by him There he stood, the pic-tors of a foriorn bose, manacled, adjudged a chavel, brure, a slave, and transferred almost instantaneous bru'e, a slave, and transferror amore model South.

ly to the stars and stripes of the subschooled South.

Mr. Townsend asked to look at the avidance, which
mr. Townsend asked to look at the avidance, which Mr. Townsend asked to look at the avidence, which ran thus: "I swear that to be my man." Mr. T., no: being quite satisfied with the tersaness of the thing, left, while Baltimore and Hawkins, two colored men, railled a crowd, who stood sentry that the fingitive should not escape their vignance. At that interim of time Nalle was advised by some one of the ten or a dozen, in the select office of the father and son, to let himself out of the window, which is flash with the floor. It was suddenly opened, when the manach d monthrew his whole body out, and as he was about to drop, and be caught by his opened, when the manacked man threw his whole body out, and as he was about to drop, and be caught by his friends below to break the fail, the father of the Jommissioner, and this Tilmae—the volunteer—drew him back. A few moments after that, Mr. Townsend, accompanied by the Sheriff, rushed up with a writ to bring the body of Nalle before Judge Goud of the Same of bring the body of Natic was brought into the street. The tursle for supremacy then commenced. There was avidently no disposition to injure the Deputy Sherilf, this principal flucture of the result of town) who stuck to his man like a leech, though a number of sharp hitting side-lights amid the though a number of sharp intends side-ughts and the immense presents of the crowd that swa ed to and from two squares to Junge Gould's effice, the Posmaste and ruffiams urging on the diabolical proceedings. At that point the rescuers thought the Jadge too "good looping," and they couldn't come in. After maning and having about for ten minutes, Nalle was rushed to

looping," and they couldn't come in. After maning and having about for ten minates, Nalle was rached to the river front, two squares more. There was snother stoppage, and a parley of about five minates more, when there was the most decided and spass modic "pitching in" to the officers probably ever witnessed. They were laid out, and levelled off as if stricken, simultaneously, by a galvanic battery. Off went the man. The crowd pressed on, a quarter leat was run at about 2:40. Na le junped into a row-boat, and another followed who put it him to the opposite store, a quarter of a mile below the ferry. Upon their landing Nalle was seized by Becker, a West-Troy Constable, and taken to a Justice's office. The friends of Nalle made for the Justice, where they at empted an entrance, and were fired upon by Becker and Brown, Constables, and Grabon, the Postmaster of West Troy. They were driven down the starway, and railwing returned with stones and brick-bats, again ascended, and were forced back by missiles of every description, bars of fron, sticks of wood, &c., when a barber at the Troy House, a colored man, was fired upon by the Postmaster, the bull reasting through the brim of he hat. Acain rea colored man, was fired upon by the Postmasse, the ball passing through the brim of he hat. Again re-treating, again they charged, led on be one service colored women, who, facing the cannon's mouth," colored woman, who, 'facing the cannon's mouth," rashed frantically on, presect apward by the sarging billows below. Enemies were driven aside, the door was forced, Nalle seized, and down they came amid screams and shouts, like the pent-up winds in the Cave

mile, with his mouth frothing from thirst, and blood streaming from his face, which the brates, in demoni-acal esgentess to secure their prey, thought it manly irg blood upon his hands. Near the Arsenal he was litted into a wagen, where a young man was sitting, who re used to go on. Some colored men jamped in. The man was forced to drive on, or be thrown out, to better while the shackles moon his arms v and thus a quarter of a mile was made, when the wagon broke down. In the meanwhile, a dashing far

f. Ecles, all restrict together.

Then was this distracted man driven along for half a

wagon broke down. In the meanwhile, a dashing fast horse, before a buggy wagon was driven up by a retiable colored man and procured for the pur,ose. Another man jumped up, and Nalle was pleed between them, and all vanished, not to be seenhere again.

Throughout the whole of these excitements, and after the victory had been won, there was an outspoken and emphatic expression that paralyze the pimps and canders to such infamous proceeding. An indignation meeting upon the conduct of the Beaches will be held on Monday evening.

C. 6. F.

NORTHERN STRIKES AND SOUTHERN

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER gave a second sermon on Northern S rikes and Southern Slavery last evening in the Church of the Puritava, which was again crowded as on Sanday evening the week before. His text

as on Sanday evening the week before. His text was:

"Do'end the poor and fatherless; do justice to the afflicted and needy; deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hanc of the wicase" "P. Laxxii, 3.4

Dr. Cherver and tous he would speak of the terribleness of Slavery, of our present position as a people, as a church, and as a ministry in regard to this sin, and the means and manner a pointed of God for its abolition. The phenomenon of strikes for higher wages was very indicative of freedom. Honce the prominence of work and wages coaxisted with freedom, social prosperity and happiness. The working classes rose to be the reigning class in the North, through a discipline which in ing class in the North, through a discipline which in proportion as they rose wolded them in with other clases in such a way as to give the strongest guaran-tees to society. On the other hand, ignorance and Slavery were doing Satan's work in the South, where Shavery were doing Satan's work in the South, when human beings felt themselves ashamed unless they were nam-tealers, where society tended to be only of two classes, the steaters and the stolen, and no middle class was allowed. He illustrated the interaction be-tween trees classes by the story of the battle of the leach and sunfish, lately told in THE TRIBUNE. The leech and suclish, lately told in THE TREECK. Independent was for swallowing the leech, as mitting that he had no rights of existence which a superior order of heing was bound to respect. But the leech resisted, and caught the studied by the jaw. The fish, unable to draw rim in, blew him off, and again attempted to swallow him whole. Again the leech fastened on the outside, and struck for wages. At length, however, the oppressor conquered, and the poor leech went down as a Jonah into the belly of the fish; and the structures thought that the contest was ended. The down as a Jonah into the belly of the fish; and the spectators thought that the contest was ended. The sunfish swelled and strutted about like a peacock. But the very bext morning the creature was found floating upside-down, perfectly dead. The moral was obvious. This would be the result of swallowing the black race and yet the doctrine was preached that the black race ought not only to be swallowed, but ought to pay for the privilege of being swallowed. This was preached in the Musical Academy, at a meeting prayed over by Christian ministers. This doctrine could coalesce with revival piety; it had its Jezebet to state hands with

Blavery. News of cutrages had resched us on the cap wiseb, had they occurred on any foreign a would have reased the whole Church to a can.

"" Winter had winnessed the expansion of the Re. Fee from K minesy for no crims but abolit. We should say Judas was a linear descendant for them. And how much terrenced legislation to had the frates for selling men loto Slaver. We a rounded the black man by a wal of firs. The fr Sures took past in this work of torture. We call the free negro a miliance, and kept the flarands a choosecure of the Fagitive Blave Law to let to theoretime of the Fagilite Slave Law to be for the nelves to protect the vectod interests of the Slave States and secure them forever. And these pledge were held out to Christians, not savages. Thus, through another year, along with the lagstocring of sovie into the char her, this work of remorseless creatly was soing on. Thus, one of the noblest of an time, a very Hampden now lay in that wreaches just at Washington, thrown there by a committee of the Senatem the beak of the slave power, and there had not been a meeting called to prote t against this intamest at Washington, thrown there by a committee of the Senstem the beck of the slave power, and there had not been a meeting called to prote the against this inflamous actings upon our personal liberage. But this nation would may of him yet with the reverberation of the indignation of the masses in report of that contrage, if it were not impensed in the contrage, if it were not impensed in Slavery than the light of the moon had on Burnding at Leonday. This bondage of religion to party main the tooken. We were not to use God's artiflery at political bidding. We must strike the lightings of God through the whole political system. The party which should expect to claim Christian votes must stand up for the rights of men. We could not vote for men who i leeged themselves to stand as busine wolves to catch the poor victim of ruthless oppression. No party must expect to begaite Christians into such a Sasane mentiosity. We must go against Slavery as a sin against Gird. The churches should establish a Sabbaile evening a curreably on this subject, and have a cated mountily consideration of it in all pulpits. We should go for the aboution of this sin, and nothing else. We wre not called upon merely to put an injunction upon the monutacure of yokes in the Torritories, but we must break the yoke everywhere. We must de mand freedom for the slave. The market could not endare it e pure oring of abolitionism, there must be more than political purposes. Still, the pure drug must freedom for the slave. The market could not endure
the pure orng of abolitionism, there must be more than
political purposes. Still, the pure drug must
be kept. The Aboliticnists, and they only,
worked for the fulfilment of God's word. As to this
icea of not interfering with vested rights, it was just
as if Psul should have made a bargain with the areapagi to guarantee their idolatry where it existed, if they
would only give him a fair case celes where. It was
so hard to break in upon the profits of a monopoly.
The more slaves sold douth the more goods old North,
was the cry. Vested rights were almost omnipotent.
In P-ris pure water even could not be got, because
there were so many water carriers with their vested
rights of carrying bad water. Slavery was a crime
greater than munder, for it filled society with immoratity, and it was a crime which lived and contained; it
and not end like murder, it was produced and reproduced. Babes were born in order to be mardered, but
were not murdered until they had brought forth fresh
food for murder. This was crime at compound merest. And we put this into enactment, perpetuating and
commanding it. Dr Cheever continued by an extract
and and a for the higher law of c necience. He staved tout command ng it. Dr Cheever concinded by an exmest appeal for the higher law of c necience. He stated that be would continue the subject next Sunday in a seminal before the Church Anti Slavery Society. THE BROAD CHURCH.

UNITARIAN ANNIVERSARY SERMON. Last evening the Rev. Dr. Hedge, of Ha vard University, preached the Anniversary Sermon before the Unitarian Churches of this city, at the Churca of the

In the usual preliminary exercises the Rev. Dr. Bel-

Messiah.

In the usual preliminary exercises the Rev. Dr. Bellows assisted. An exquaite solo was readered by a member of the choir, after which Dr. Hedge processed to deliver the sermon from the following text:

Lux aii, 79. And they shall ome from the South, and shall she west, and from the North, and from the South, and shall she down in the knegdom of God.

We sat knew, said the preacher, how astonishly this prophecy was verified. At the feast of Penterost, three thousand souls sat down at the request of Peter, while tonguies of fire and a rusbing, mighty w. aid inaugurated the new era in the Christian religion. Strangers were there, coming from every nation of the world, and returning to their homes to plant the world of God in every elime; and the Apostles carried the seed to Britain, on the north, and to Spain, far away in the west. And so rapidly were the good toings spread abroad that, as early as the days of Just hisn, Christian missionaries brought back from Chea the secret of the sitik worm. There were Christians in Abyesina, in Ormus and Ind. He thus rapidly all etched the progresse and spread of the religion of Christ, showing how soon, east and w-et, south and north, sat down in the kingdom of God. And in our day, though other religions numbered more votaries, both was so widely deflased. But there were other than pecgraphical extensions to our belief. The pints of the compass night be considered as typical of the spiritual devicions of the church. Thus, the east was representative of stability, conservation, a clinging to cardinal faith; the west, on the other hand. was representative of stability, conservation, a cling-ing to cardmal faith; the west, on the other hand, ave the elements of mobilit, progress, reform; the north added intellectual activity, philosophy, mysborth added intellectual activity, philosophy, measures in the south preserved the church forms, the ribital, the organization. Modern Protestantism thos represented the cosmopolitan Church. It was bounded on the east by the Rocky Mouncains of Puritan conservatism; on the west by the River of Reform; on the north by the White Sea of Quakerism and Spiritualism; on the south by the Guff of Prelacy, which separates it from Catholicism. Episcopacy preserved to it the sacred Church forms. But while the modern Church was, externally, thus complete and collective, internally it was a chaotic union of discordant, sovereign sects. The remedy for this consisted in a rouding creeds, and readering every Church a well-behaved whole in itself, on tracing in proper harmony the four elements symbolized in the Church a well-behaved whole in itself, em tracing in proper harmony the four elements symbolized in the text. Following out this idea, the presence portrayed in felicitons language what the Courch should be and in what he hoped and believed it would ultimate. In speaking of the necessity for organization and symbolism, he med these words: "A Courch without a ritual is an impossibility. There is no absolute religion for men; there are only given and particular religions. There are articulated and represented by outward forms, and if the Christian religion does not have its symbols to preserve it, next year it may be heathenism." Finally, the Church which united all these eleism." Finally, the Church which united all these elements was a BROAD CHURCH, though perhaps, oot numbering its believes by millions. He believed in the Church—the Holy Catholic Church of the Fathers, which ultimately should rise above and wipe out all partial, disunited securianism.

The steamship Prince Alber', from New-York, is expected to leave St. John's N. F., for Galway, on Tuesday. Dispetches for Europe will be received at No. 21 Wall street to day and to-morrow forepoon, and receive prompt attention. The tolls will be refuaded on any message which fails to be put on board the Priace Albert, which vessel will doubtless make a quick run

-Hepry M. Failing and Thos. J. Walsh of New-York, Wm. Madigan and Isaac Reed of Boston, delegates from the two cities named to the National Typographical Union, which is to meet at Nashwills on May 7, left this city on Saturday in the steamship Augusta. Many of the craft were present to witness the departure of their representatives.

to Galway.

THE TIME TO PAY YOUR WATER RENTS .- WIN the let of May, approaches the busy season in an important bureau of the Croton Department. Three months after moving day are allowed by the authorities in which to pay in advance the rents accraing to the city for the use of the Croton water. Already a number of citizens bave called at the Rotunda, requesting to be relieved of their portion of the tax now, in order to avoid the "rush;" but try books had not been opened, and nothing could be done for them until the let of May. During the early part of the time allot ed for the collection of these moraeys, an average of nearly \$1,000. is taken in daily. Toward the end of the time, there is usually a great crowd in the Rounds every day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the after noon, waiting to pay their due in turn. The amount taben at such climes often exceeds \$20,000 daily. After the lat of A'sgust, an additional 5 per cent is charged. The major'dy of citizens pay their duce within the time allotted for the purpose, but an average of three to four b'apdred dollars daily is usually collected from deinquents throughout the Winter.

Powell's portrait of Washington Irving, full-length, representing him in his sibrary at Sunny Sice, in on exhibition at Goupil's, Ninth atreet and Broadway.